

<b>Circulatory System Disorders</b>			
<b>Disorder</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Cause</b>	<b>Treatment</b>
<b>1 Arteriosclerosis</b>	It is the thickening and hardening of artery walls that is caused by high cholesterol	High cholesterol, lipoproteins attract cholesterol which causes cholesterol build-up, lack of exercise , dietary habits, stress, gender and age	Exercise, drug therapy to surgery, bypass grafts made of synthetic material is inserted in place of the blocked segments; alternatively the area involved may be surgically dilated
<b>2 Aneurysm</b>	A localized blood filled balloon like bulge of blood vessels. Commonly in arteries, the base of the brain, and the heart.	Hereditary or by disease which lead to weakening of the blood vessel wall.	Removal, depending on the size.
<b>3 Heart valve diseases</b>	4 valves aren't opening and closing properly Valve opening is smaller than normal Valve doesn't close tightly	Age related, can develop at birth, acquired during your life time, changes the structure in your heart valves because of mineral deposit around the valve, causes disease like rheumatic fever	Surgery is used to treat this disease but medication must be used before the surgery so that further damage to the valves is not done. The medications can lessen the work of the valves or thin the blood or cause less blood pressure.
<b>4 Arrhythmia</b>	Abnormal electrical activity in the heart. Irregular heart beat- slow or fast. Symptoms: abnormal awareness of heart beat. Could lead to a lethal heart stroke or embolism.	Random electrical charges which could be coronary artery disease, changes in the heart muscle, valve disease, electrolyte imbalances, heart attack, electrocution of the healing process after a heart attack.	Medications ("rate control ") regulates the pace of your heart more physical activity, implanted or internal shocking
<b>5 Congenital heart defects</b>	A defect in the structure of the heart in a new born baby	Hereditary may play in a role in some defects, children who have genetic disorders such as down syndrome often have heart defects and smoking during pregnancy also has been linked to CHD	Most times improve on their own without medication or treatments, medications include diuretics which aid in the eliminating water, salt and dioxin for strengthening the

			contraction of the heart, and some defects require surgical procedure and you usually have to have a number of surgeries.
<b>6 Stroke</b>	Blood clot or blood vessel may erupt Lack of oxygen flow to the brain 2 types of strokes ischemic stroke, hemorrhagic stroke	Sudden restriction to brain cells blood flow blocked to the brain - Irregular pattern of heart beat that leads to blood clot	tPA. Drugs ( tissue Plasminogen activator) remove blood from brain, repair broken blood vessels, remove plaque from clotted artery.
<b>7 Hemophilia</b>	Hemophilia is a bleeding disorder that slows the clotting process which causes heavy bleeding following in an injury or surgery and it can be internal or external	Hemophilia is a genetic disorder that is on the X chromosome. In rare cases it can be acquired when your body makes antibodies that stop the clotting factor from working	The main treatment is called replacement therapy. Concentrates of clotting factors are slowly dripped in or injected a vein. These infusions help replace the clotting factor that's missing or low.
<b>8 Leukemia</b>	Involved in bone marrow & blood systems Results in uncontrolled growth of leukemic white blood cells. Creating inadequate space in bone marrow for normal blood production to occur.	Genetics Exposure to to xins, chemicals, drugs and radiation.	Chemotherapy Bone marrow transplants.